§ 2531.2

not thereby deprived of the right to file an application for herself, provided she is otherwise eligible, and also for her minor children where her husband is for any reason disqualified.

- (3) An Indian woman who is separated from her husband who has not received an allotment under the fourth section will be regarded as the head of a family and may file applications for herself and for the minor children under her care.
- (4) In every case where an Indian woman files applications for her minor children it must appear that she has not only applied for herself under the fourth section but has used the land in her own application in some beneficial manner.
- (f) Citizenship. (1) Under section 6 of the Act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 390; 25 U.S.C. 349), every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States, to whom allotments were made under that Act, and every Indian who voluntarily takes up his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians and adopts the habits of civilized life is declared to be a citizen of the United States.
- (2) The Act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 182; 8 U.S.C. 3), changed the time when an Indian became a citizen by virtue of the allotment made to him to the time when patent in fee should be issued on such an allotment.
- (3) The Act of June 2, 1924 (43 Stat. 253, 8 U.S.C. 3), conferred citizenship on all noncitizen Indians born within the Territorial limits of the United States, but expressly reserved to them all rights to tribal or other property. These rights include that of allotment on the public land, if qualified.

[35 FR 9589, June 13, 1970, as amended at 37 FR 23185, Oct. 31, 1972]

§ 2531.2 Petition and applications.

(a) Any person desiring to receive an Indian allotment (other than those seeking allotments in national forests, for which see subpart 2533 of this part) must file with the authorized officer, an application, together with a petition on forms approved by the Director, properly executed, together with a certificate from the authorized officer of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that the person is Indian and eligible for allot-

ment, as specified in §2531.1(b). However, if the lands described in the application have been already classified and opened for disposition under the provisions of this part, no petition is required. The documents must be filed in accordance with the provisions of §1821.2 of this chapter.

The petition and the statement attached to the application for certificate must be signed by the applicant.

(b) Blank forms for petitions and applications may be had from any office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, or from land offices of the Bureau of Land Management.

[35 FR 9590, June 13, 1970]

§ 2531.3 Effect of application.

- (a) Where an allotment application under the fourth section of the Act of February 8, 1887, as amended, 25 U.S.C. 334 (is not accompanied by the requisite certificate from the Bureau of Indian Affairs showing the applicant to be eligible for an allotment, and the applicant is given time to furnish such certificate, the application does not segregate the land, and other applications therefor may be received and held to await final action on the allotment application.
- (b) Where an allotment application is approved by the authorized officer, it operates as a segregation of the land, and subsequent application for the same land will be rejected.

[37 FR 23185, Oct. 31, 1972]

Subpart 2532—Allotments

§ 2532.1 Certificate of allotment.

- (a) When the authorizing officer approves an application for allotment, he will issue to the applicant a *certificate* of allotment, on a prescribed form, showing the name in full of the applicant, post office address, name of the tribe in which membership is claimed, serial number of the certificate issued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and a description of the land allotted.
- (b) Where the application under investigation is that of a single person over 21 years of age, or of the head of a family, report will also be made as to